A WALK THROUGH THE HISTORY OF FORT GEORGE ISLAND

Time Periods in Florida and Fort George Island history:

FLORIDA READMIITTED TO THE UNION (1868)

THE CIVIL WAR (1861-1865)

FLORIDA BECOMES THE 27 STATE IN THE UNION (MARCH 3rd, 1845)

UNITED STATES TERRITORIAL PERIOD (1821-1845)

PATRIOTS REBELLION (1811-1814)

SECOND SPANISH PERIOD (1783-1821)

BRITISH PERIOD (1763-1783)

FIRST SPANISH PERIOD (1565-1763)

NATIVE AMERICAN PERIOD (500 B.C.-A.D. 1565)

National Events

February 16, 1988	President Ronald Reagan establishes the Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve through the efforts of Florida Congressman Charles E. Bennett
1964	Civil Rights Act passed by Congress making racial discrimination illegal
1941-1945	World War II
1929-1941	Great Depression.
1917-1918	U.S. involvement in World War I.
May 3, 1901	Great Fire of Jacksonville.
1898	Spanish-American War.
1880s- 1890s	Henry Flagler develops the Florida East Coast Railroad.
1868	Florida readmitted to the Union.
1865-1876	Reconstruction of the South.
1865	Thirteenth Amendment to the Constitution passed banning slavery in the United States
February 20, 1864	Battle of Olustee, Florida.
January 1, 1863	The Emancipation Proclamation given by President Abraham Lincoln abolishing slavery in the Confederacy is enacted.
January 10, 1861	Florida secedes from the Union to become the third state to join the

	Confederacy
1850s	Third Seminole War.
March 3, 1845	Florida joins the Union.
1835-1837	Second Seminole War
July 10, 1821	Spanish Governor Jose Coppinger formally transfers control of Florida to the United States through U.S. Army Colonel Robert Butler in a St. Augustine ceremony.
1819	Adams-Onis Treaty makes Florida a United States territory.
1818	First Seminole War
1817	Pirates Gregor MacGregor, and later Luis Aury, capture Amelia Island from the Spanish. U.S. Army troops return the island to the Spanish
1811-1814	War of 1812; Patriots Rebellion in Florida.
1783	Second Treaty of Paris returns Florida to Spanish control from the British.
1775-1783	American Revolution
1763	The Treaty of Paris makes Florida a British possession, removing it from Spanish control.
1756-1763	The French and Indian War.
1740	British troops under General James Oglethorpe lay siege to St. Augustine
1738	Spanish Governor Manuel de Montiano established the free Black settlement of Gracia Real de Santa Teresa de Mose (Ft. Mose) two miles north of St. Augustine.
1702	South Carolina Governor James Moore burns the city of St. Augustine
1672-1695	Castillo de San Marcos constructed in St. Augustine.
1619	A Dutch ship lands in Jamestown, Virginia and sells twenty African captives the first Africans in North America.
1565	French Fort Caroline destroyed by the Spanish under the leadership of Pedro Menendez. Menendez established the city of St. Augustine.
1564	French Huguenot captain Rene de Laudonniere builds the fort and settlement of La Caroline.
May 1, 1562	Frenchman Jean Ribault establishes contact with the Native Americans in Northeast Florida, near the mouth of the St. Johns River, which Ribault called the River of May.

1518	The Spanish crown authorizes the direct shipment of slaves from Africa to the Americas.
1513	Juan Ponce de Leon claims "La Florida" for Spain.

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Fort George Island Local Events

National Park Service acquires Kingsley Plantation.	1991
Florida Park Service acquires Kingsley Plantation	1955
Ribau!t Club built on the site of the former Fort George Hotel.	1928
Admiral Victor Blue buys the plantation grounds from the Rollins family and organizes the Army-Navy Club of Fort George Island.	1923
Fort George Hotel burns	1889
Saint George Episcopal Church built.	1877
Fort George Hotel built.	1875
Anna Kingsley dies in Jacksonville, Florida.	Ju1y 1870
John Rollins owns Fort George Island, converting it from agricultural to recreational uses.	1869-1895
Charles Barnwell owns Fort George Island	1860-1869
Charles Thomson owns Fort George Island. He has the tabby house constructed at the south end of the island	1854-1855
John Lewis owns Fort George Island.	1853-1854
Anna Kingsley returns to Jacksonville, Florida, from Haiti	1847
George Kingsley dies while at sea returning to Jacksonville, Florida, from Haiti.	1846
Zephaniah Kingsley dies in New York City at age 78.	September 13, 1843
Zephaniah Kingsley's nephew, Kingsley Beatty Gibbs, owns Fort George Island	1839-1853
Anna Kingsley and her sons, George and John, move to Haiti and establish the plantation of Mayorasgo de Koka	1837
Youngest son of Zephaniah and Anna Kingsley, John Maxwell, born at Kingsley Plantation	November 22, 1824
Zephaniah Kingsley owns Fort George Island. He has the kitchen house, barn and slave cabins constructed and operates a sea island cotton slave plantation.	1814-1839
John Houstoun McIntosh owns Fort George Island. He operates a sea island cotton slave plantation and becomes a leader of the	1804-1814

Patriote'	Rebellion.	
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Zephaniah Kingsley marries a slave from Senegal, West Africa named Anta Majigeen Ndiaye (Anna) in Havana, Cuba	1806
Zephaniah Kingsley immigrates to Spanish Florida.	1803
John McQueen (Don Juan Reyna) owns Fort George Island. He builds the plantation house and operates a Sea Island cotton slave plantation	1791-1804
Naturalists John and William Bartram visit Fort George Island.	1766
Richard Hazard owns Fort George Island. He operates an indigo slave plantation.	1765-1771
James Oglethorpe builds British Fort Saint George on Fort George Island.	1736
San Juan del Puerto destroyed by Carolina Governor James Moore.	1702
Spanish mission San Juan del Puerto established on Fort George Island by Franciscan friars.	1587
Jean Ribault claims Fort George Island for France.	1562

National Park Service, Timucuan Ecological and Historic Preserve Retrieved from: http://www.nps.gov/timu